

# EVENTS OF THE WEEK OVERSEAS

## German Cabinet Crisis.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD correspondent in Berlin gives a summary of the internal, political and international situation in Germany, the results of which predict a German cabinet crisis with a change of government before May 1, and a postponement of the entente march into the Ruhr district, from May 1 to May 12.

He further writes that three new notes were addressed directly to the American government Wednesday, and that Foreign Minister Simons has offered the British Ambassador, Lord D'Abernon, a new series of proposals, which have been transmitted to London.

It is declared the visit of Foreign Minister Simons to Ambassador D'Abernon was of the utmost importance. Important officials believe that many important terms were transmitted to Downing Street.

## Denies Wrangel Support.

THE publication by the French government of a note disavowing any connection with the refugee army of Gen. Wrangel indicates that this force, which has been in the vicinity of Constantinople since its defeat by the Bolsheviks in the Crimea, is causing the allies, and particularly the French, considerable uneasiness and worry. Since Wrangel's defeat, this army has been supported by French government appropriation pending the making of some arrangement whereby the army could be dispersed and taken care of in some way.

Some time ago the French government announced that it could no longer continue its subsidy and asked the refugees to choose which of three things they preferred: Return to Russia, if amnesty can be obtained; emigration to South America, or service in the French Foreign Legion. The Russians, however, were not inclined to accept any of these proposals and asked that they be transported to Vladivostok. It is now intimated that Gen. Wrangel and his officers are planning to take their fate in their own hands and that they intend to seize Constantinople, where there are already nearly a million Russian refugees. The complications which would be caused by such a coup may be easily imagined.

It is difficult to say how real this danger is, for it is obviously to the advantage of the French, who wish to be rid of the expense for the support and responsibility for the acts of this force, to have good and sufficient reasons for the discontinuance of their support. The publication of this note by the French foreign office is doubtless also expected to serve the purpose of preparing public opinion for whatever action it may be considered necessary to take against Gen. Wrangel.

## German Mob Attacks Americans.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES TOBINSON, of Chicago, had a narrow escape at the hands of a German mob in Berlin after the burial rites for the former German Empress. The attack started when some old women mistook the American couple for French and spread the report that they had made some insulting remark about the dead Empress. They were rescued by police. A number of civilians also assisted them. Mr. Tobin praised the manner in which the German authorities had handled the situation and stated that he had no desire that representations to the German government be made over the matter.

## Jerusalem Fund Raised.

A commission has been appointed in London to consider the best means of preserving the ancient buildings at Jerusalem. The restoration of the Damascus gate has been completed at the expense of the Pro-Jerusalem Society. The restoration of the Roman masonry in the walls of the citadel, (Tower of David) is nearing completion.

## Lord Haig in South Africa.

Lord Haig, field marshal of the British army in France during the world war, was accorded recently a great reception at Kroonstadt, Orange Free State, where he led a command of burghers through the town.

## Berber Chief Slain.

Moha ou Hambou, a Berber chief of Southern Morocco, who has been a perpetual source of trouble to the French military authorities and who, during the war, entered into relations with German agents at Larache and the Canaries, has been killed in a fight with French partisans.

## Air Mail Project.

It is stated by a Stockholm newspaper that an air mail service between Sweden, Denmark, Holland and England will be established in the near future.

## Tighten Customs Net.



FRANCE has demanded of Germany that more than 1,000,000,000 gold marks of the Reichsbank be transferred to depositories in Cologne and Coblenz, asserting that reparations payments have fallen far behind. Severe penalties are contemplated by the French military if the transfer of this golden hoard is not forthcoming, including a tightening of the allied customs net spread in the Rhineland territory now occupied and an extension of the area of occupation to take in Essen, seat of the great Krupp works, and other industrial centers of Westphalia.

## The Conference at Lympe.

OVER this week-end an allied conference to discuss the reparation question will be held at Lympe, the country house of Sir Philip Sassoon, Lloyd George's millionaire private secretary. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, General Sir Henry Wilson, Austen Chamberlain, the new leader of the Unionist party, Premier Briand and Marshal Foch will take part, and it is possible that Count Sforza and H. Hymans, representing Italy and Belgium, will be present. The matters which will be discussed include the nature of support the British government will give France in measures for the collection of the indemnity, and, perhaps, the American note on the Yap mandate.

On April 18 the Reparation Commission notified Germany that the gold reserve of the Reichsbank should be deposited before May 1 at either Cologne or Coblenz. Failure to comply will be considered, it is said, as another violation of the treaty and an official reason for the occupation of Ruhr. There is practically no possibility that the Germans can meet the obligations on May 1. Whether the French actually carry out the extensive occupation of the most important industrial section of Germany depends in the first place on the nature of the proposals which the German government offers and in the second place on the measure of support which the British and Italian governments are ready to accord the French.

The failure of the allied occupation and the economic sanctions to achieve any result beyond additional expense to the allies is being urged as reason for the adoption of the more drastic policy advocated by the French.

## By-Products of British Strike.

AFTER a series of sensational developments two members of British labor's triple alliance, the railway men and the transport workers, cancelled the strike which had been called in support of the coal miners. The first result of this was the arrest of a most costly industrial struggle. There are, however, by-products of far reaching consequences.

The decision of the railway men and transport workers to cancel their strike has been interpreted as a defeat for radical elements of labor, who endeavored to inject political considerations into the controversy. It is also true that the labor leaders' decision was influenced by considerations of policy. Labor leaders like J. H. Thomas, J. R. Clynes and Arthur Henderson realized clearly enough the political capital which would be made of a general strike by Lloyd George. They were well aware that political defeat of the Labor party would not be compensated by victory in the strike. The financial situation of the unions left little hope for success.

From the political standpoint the part played by the 200 members of Parliament in taking independent action which resulted in the cancellation of the strike is regarded as the first evidence of a parliamentary revolt against the bureaucratic government of Lloyd George. The wide public approval of this act is an indication of the general desire to end the present system, which is a legacy of the war.

## New Home Rule Bill.

ON APRIL 19 the first steps were taken to put into effect the new Irish Home Rule bill which has been condemned by the opponents of the government's Irish policy as futile and impossible.

The act provides for the election of two Parliaments, one in the north and one in the south of Ireland, which in turn will elect a senate for each section. The two Parliaments are to select twenty members from each body, who will compose the Council of Forty, which is the connecting link between the Parliaments.

In the south of Ireland where Sinn Fein is strongest, candidates of this party will stand for every constituency, but upon being elected will refuse to sit. In the north of Ireland the Sinn Feiners and the Nationalists are to pool their candidates and likewise refuse to sit in the northern Parliament. Southern Irish Unionists in both houses of the British Parliament have petitioned the government to postpone the elections scheduled to be held on May 3 under the Home Rule bill on the ground that at this time elections would not reflect the true opinion of the voters.

Coincident with the first move to put into effect the Irish act, Mr. Lloyd George has issued a statement in reply to a memorial sent him by leaders in the Anglican and nonconformist churches, in which he defended his Irish policy and asserted that the Irish problem involves the same issues as were present in the American civil war.

## Argentine Port Controversy.

NO SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT has been reached in the case of the United States Shipping Board steamer *Martha Washington* which has been boycotted by the Port Workers' Union of Buenos Aires. Conferences have taken place between the Argentine foreign and finance ministers and the American Consul General Robertson, but no assurance has been given that protection would be given free labor to unload the steamer. It is the contention of Argentine officials that such action would precipitate a general port strike. The question of government action has been left to the decision of President Iri-goyen.

It has been reported that a number of European steamship companies have intimated to the Argentine government that unless a satisfactory settlement were secured, they would support the American case by a joint boycott of the port of Buenos Aires.

## Radicals Remain.

THE sailing date of more than 70 radicals slated for deportation to Russia via the port of Libau, and now held at Ellis Island, still remains problematical. This is the group passports for whom the consul at New York refused to vize following representations to Latvia by the Soviet Government that they would not be allowed to enter Russia.

Early last week, officials of the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, were sanguine that they would be able to dispatch the deportees on the Mongolia, sailing from New York next Thursday, it having been reported that the Latvian council would vize the passports. Later, advices were received reaffirming the refusal of the Soviet government to admit the group. The matter now is said to be in the hands of the State Department.

## Zayas Elected Cuban President.

Boaz Long, American Minister to Cuba, made public Tuesday a statement that the United States government recognizes that Dr. Alfredo Zayas, Conservative-Popular Coalition party candidate, was lawfully elected President of the Island Republic in the November election. The statement declared that, in the opinion of the United States, nothing should be done to prevent the Cuban Congress from proclaiming Zayas President. Jose Miguel Gomez, hero of the Cuban war for independence, the defeated candidate for President, announced that he would take no steps to contest the election, against the sentiment of the United States.

## Protests Use of Negro Troops.

Mrs. Fred A. Britten, wife of the Illinois Representative, will sail for France this week to present to Marshal Foch in person a protest of a number of women's organizations against the use of colored troops in the armies of occupation in the Rhineland. This action will be taken despite the denial that negro troops are still held in Germany, issued by French military authorities.

## Greenland Fairy Tales.

A state contribution of 20,000 kroner towards the cost of publishing a Danish edition of the collection of Greenland folk song, legends and fairy tales, has been approved by the Danish government.